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Soviet Postwar Aims Outlined by Stalin

Will Work to Up People's Standard and to Keep World Peace, Pepper Told

The postwar aims of Russia are centered around the rebuilding of the war ravaged country, the raising of the standard of living of its people, and continued cooperation with the United Nations for the maintenance of world peace, it was outlined by Premier Josef Stalin in an interview granted to U.S. Senator Claude Pepper during the latter's visit to the Soviet Union last month, the San Francisco radio revealed on Tuesday.

According to Senator Pepper's report which was carried in the New York Times on Tuesday, Premier Stalin refuted the critics who asserted that if the United States would grant the Soviet Union the asked for loan of $6,000,000,000, the Soviets would use it for large-scale war production. Senator Pepper quoted Premier Stalin as saying this would be suicide for the Soviet Union. The Premier said that large-scale demobilization would continue until the army was about one-third of its wartime strength.

Premier Stalin pointed out to Senator Pepper that the Soviet Union and the United States must work together to assure world peace. The United Nations was the vehicle through which the victorious nations should keep the peace and promote the welfare of the world.

JAPANESE PEOPLE WARNED

Will Be Heavily Punished for Buying Cigarettes From Troops

In a note to the Japanese people Tuesday, Lieutenant Colonel Harold Fair, Assistant Adjutant General, drew the attention of the Japanese Government to the growing number of cases of Japanese people purchasing or exchanging cigarettes and other commodities with Allied Forces in public, and stated that any Japanese disregarding this warning would be severely punished.

The note by Lieutenant Colonel Fair reads as follows:

"There has been an increasing number of cases where Japanese nationals have purchased or exchanged cigarettes and other commodities with Allied Forces on the streets and in railway stations.

"It is reported that some persons are reselling these commodities at even higher prices. Allied Forces are prohibited by the Allied authorities to sell or barter these commodities and it is impossible for the Japanese Government to tolerate any longer such action on the part of the Japanese people.

"It is hereby warned that the Japanese Government, with the cooperation of the Allied authorities, will take appropriate measures to stop such transaction. Any Japanese who disregard this warning will be severely punished."

FOREIGN OFFICE SHIFTS

New Appointments Announced; Hokketsu to Switzerland

Kota Hokketsu, Embassy Counselor, has been ordered to be stationed in Switzerland, according to the Foreign Office announcement of new appointments under the date of October 1.

The new Foreign Office appointments, under the same date, included Katsumi Ono, Foreign Office Counselor, as head of the First Section of the Political Affairs Bureau and concurrently the head of its Fourth Section, and Takezo Shimoda, Foreign Office Secretary, as head of the First Section of the Bureau of Treaties. Foreign Office Secretary Keiichi Tatsuki was relieved of his concurrent post as head of the First Section.

Foreign Office Secretary Takio Oda was appointed head of the First Section of the Research Bureau; Fumihiko Kai, Foreign Office Secretary, head of the Second Section; and Shoji Ogata head of the Third Section and concurrently Director of the Research Bureau. Foreign Office Counselor Hisanari Yamada was appointed head of the Second Department of the Foreign Office Control Bureau concurrently. All appointments are under date of October 1.

General Stilwell in Kyoto

General Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Forces in China, who arrived in Tokyo recently to pay his respects to General Douglas MacArthur, proceeded to Kyoto on September 29 and called at the American 6th Army Headquarters there. After having talks with Lieutenant General Walter Krueger, Commander of the U.S. 6th Army, General Stilwell put up at the Miyako Hotel.

Broadcast by Moscow On Mao-Chiang Accord Is Denied in Chungking

Domei

CHUNGKING, October 1.—Chungking sources according to an Associated Press report on Saturday declared there was no foundation of truth in the Moscow radio broadcast heard in London on Friday which reported that an agreement had been reached between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Chinese Communist leader Mao Tze-tung on the unification of the Chinese Government, revealed USIS. The report said that the exact status of negotiations to create an unified central government was not known but that these sources were certain no final agreement had been reached between the two leaders. The Communist and the Kuomintang representatives reportedly have met difficulties in working out certain details of a general agreement reached sometime ago to solve China's unification problem fully.

Homeless in Europe Cut by Repatriation

1,380,000 Displaced Persons Remain; UNRRA to Take Over Operations

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—Through the combined Allied repatriation efforts, the number of displaced persons in Europe has been reduced from 6,500,000 to 1,380,000 within the past six months, Lieutenant Colonel Charles I. Schottland announced on Saturday.

Lieutenant Colonel Schottland was formerly chief of the processing center of the SHAEF's (Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces) displaced persons branch and is temporarily serving as assistant director in charge of the relief service for the UNRRA in Germany. He has forecast that the UNRRA would take over the entire operation of displaced persons camps from the military within 30 days. He also expressed confidence that the remaining 1,380,000 persons would be sent to their homeland speedily with the exception of 250,000 stateless refugees whom he termed as non-repatriatables.

In about 900 camps in Europe remain 825,000 Poles, 50,000 Hungarians, 80,000 Jews and a sprinkling of other nationalists from practically every country of Europe. The repatriation of the Poles will soon be stepped up to reach as many as 6,000 daily.

The problem now confronting the UNRRA and the military officials is that of providing more or less permanent care for the non-repatriatables and the stateless as well as those who cannot be repatriated in the near future—categories which include more than 1,000,000 persons.

Other activities of the UNRRA include the tracing of the families of displaced persons through the Central Tracing Bureau. Many families have already been reunited through this service.

U.S. Hospital Ship Leaves

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 27.—The first American hospital ship left Shanghai for San Francisco, since the ending of the war. Most of the passengers carried on board the ships were Americans detained at Shanghai, of whom 100 are said to require medical attention. Among the passengers are also included 130 crews of the President Harrison, ship which aground at Hwangpu river at the beginning of the war.

U.S. National Debt Disclosed

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The United States national debt, public and private, now stands at $384,000,000,000 net, twice as large as in 1929 and three times that at the end of World War I, according to an article in the September issue of "Survey of Current Business" published by the Department of Commerce and titled "United States Debt Pattern in War and Peace."

German Firms Seized

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 29.—Armed Chinese troops here have seized several German firms including the German Bank and the I.G. Farbe Industrie.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Tuesday:

Cloudy with southeast winds and occasional showers. Unsettled weather continues.

Truman Picks Locke For Mission to China

Acting as President's Personal Delegate to Study Chinese Reconstruction Problems

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The White House announced on Saturday that President Truman is sending Edwin A. Locke Jr., former assistant to Donald Nelson on the War Production Board, to China to act as the President's personal representative on a mission to study Chinese economic reconstruction problems.

Mr. Locke will be accompanied by Albert Z. Carr, an economic adviser. On his return, Mr. Locke will report to the President the recommendations on the Chinese-American economic relation.

The President's personal representative will give particular attention to China's acquisition of large industries in Manchuria and other liberated provinces.

While in China, Mr. Locke will also arrange for aiding the work of the American production mission established in 1944 to help the Chinese war effort. Since the Japanese surrender, the mission has been assisting China with initial reconversion problems.

Mr. Locke was named the President's personal representative last May and was authorized to accept the appointment as an economic adviser to that National Government of China. He is from Boston and is a graduate of Harvard University.

TOYO KEIZAI BANNED

Allied Headquarters Confiscates September Issue

Allied Headquarters has demanded immediate confiscation of all outstanding copies of the September edition of Toyo Keizai Shimpo, widely circulated English-Japanese magazine, for publication of material inimical to the interests of occupation forces.

The objectionable material, written anonymously, concerned Japanese reaction to American occupation. Japanese police, on orders, have already recovered 15,000 copies of the magazine, and the Imperial Government has been instructed to issue orders confiscating a remaining 6,000.

Henceforth Toyo Keizai Shimpo must submit to Civil Censorship all editorial matter in both English or Japanese. The magazine has not been required to suspend publication.

SMOOTH-GOING IN KOREA

Koreans Replacing Japanese Officials in Government

Domei

SEOUL, October 1.—The occupation of Korea has progressed smoothly after a confused start, reported AP correspondent Richard O'Malley on Saturday. He said that Lieutenant General John Hodge, Commander of the U.S. Troops in Korea, is sticking to the policy of weeding out the Japanese and that complaints from Koreans who were critical at first when the Japanese remained in office subsided when they saw that General Hodge meant it when he announced that all Japanese would be dismissed from the country.

The correspondent added that Koreans properly qualified are on the increase in the Korean Government. Already they compose the majority of all the police in the American-occupied area and more are being inducted daily.

He said that disorders in the capital city of Seoul now are extremely few and confined mostly to internecine strife.

Red Army Evacuates

Domei

LONDON, October 1.—The Moscow Radio reported on Saturday that partial evacuation of Soviet troops from Manchuria has been in progress for several days. The broadcast said the main evacuation will begin in the last half of October and will be completed by the end of November.

Berlin As Political Center

Domei

BERLIN, September 29.—Berlin will become a political center for the American Occupation Forces in Germany superceding Frankfurt-on-the-Main after central German administrative departments under Allied control have been established here, Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, senior American representative in Berlin, said on Wednesday.

American Oil Strike Still Remains Unsolved; Talks To Be Continued

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—The labor and management conferees failed last night to reach a settlement of the nation-wide oil refinery strike and adjourned their negotiations until today. Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach, who called the negotiators to Washington with the admonition to reach an agreement over the weekend here, however, still hopeful of an early settlement. Neither the management nor the labor representatives would comment on the prospects of settlement.

Labor Scene in U.S. Shows Improvement

Strikes Settled With Pay Increases; Other Disputes Hit Snags

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—Much of the nation's strikes and labor disputes were settled on Saturday. The New York building service workers and elevator operators who had been on strike for six days agreed on Saturday to return to work in compliance with the request of Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York who had urged that the strikers and building owners permit their differences to be mediated.

A new contract providing wage increases and graduated pay scales was signed by the National and American broadcasting companies and the National Association of Broadcast Engineers. Failure in contract negotiations earlier this month caused the strike which disrupted radio programs for one night and a day.

The White Collar Union at the Westinghouse Electric Corporation agreed to end the 20-day strike by workers at 14 plants in six States.

Meanwhile, snags were hit in labor disputes. On Saturday John L. Lewis, president of the Limited Mine Workers, renewed his offer to meet with operators of soft coal mines in the effort to settle the dispute which has halted work at more than 89 mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, but the operators showed no inclination to accept the offer.

Oil workers in nine States were still out on strike as the government-sponsored conciliation conferences between the CIO Union and industry representatives were resumed under the direct supervision of Secretary of Labor, Lewis Schwellenback.

TRUMAN TO ATTEND FAIR

Has Not Missed Event at Carruthersville for Past 12 Years

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The White House announced on Thursday that President Truman will fly to Blytheville, Arkansas, on October 8 and from there go by automobile to Carruthersville, Missouri, where he will attend the famous country fair which he has not missed for the past 12 years.

The announcement said that the event is an old fashioned fair with harness races and similar activities.

The President will spend Saturday and Sunday nights, October 6 and 7, at a small hotel in Carruthersville, returning to Washington the following morning.

The Chief Executive will not leave Washington for the fair until after the homecoming celebration for Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, to be held in the capital on October 5.

To Speak on Navy Day

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—President Truman will speak at the commissioning of the 45,000-ton aircraft carrier, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, at the Navy Day exercises on October 27 in New York City and will review the great gathering of naval vessels.

Osmena in Washington

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 1.—President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines arrived here by plane on September 29 and received a full military welcome. He was met at the airport by the army band military guard of honor and numerous American and Filipino Government officials. Heavy rain shower ceased momentarily to permit the welcoming ceremonies.

Casualties Reach 553 In Indo-China Fight

204 Annamites, 100 French Killed in Week as Natives Stand Pat on Freedom

According to AP reports reaching San Francisco from French Indo-China, the known casualties in the first week of fighting between native Annamites and British and French forces have reached 319 dead and 234 wounded.

The Annamites are fighting to end the French colonial rule in French Indo-China.

The dead in the first week of fighting, according to reports included 204 Annamese and 100 French civilians. At least one American officer was killed and the Dutch, Chinese, Indian and Gurkhas have been involved in the fighting.

The British say the situation has eased, but AP says the Annamites are still estimated to have a force of at least 20,000 fighters at least three-fourths of whom are armed.

Tension Mounting

Tension is mounting in Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, where Annamese nationalists joined their comrades in Saigon who oppose the return of the French, according to dispatches reaching San Francisco on September 30. It is reported that the Annamites in both major cities are seeking complete independence for Indo-China. Additional Indian troops are en route to Saigon to reinforce the British garrison.

Italians to Take Over Own Land by Late Fall

Most Provinces Already in Italian Hands, Allied Commission Reports

The Allied Commission for Italy issued a report on Sunday on the status of the military government in that country and said that the Italians will take over the control of their country by late fall, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The report said that already all but a half-dozen provinces in the north are back in Italian hands.

The Commission also disclosed the extent of the Italian participation in the war against Germany. The Italian naval units, it said, participated in more than 900 missions and helped to escort 12,000 ships and 1,400 convoys. The Italian air force flew some 13,000 sorties while the army suffered 22,000 casualties.

EISENHOWER ISSUES ORDER

To Expediate Aid Repatriation to Stateless People in Germany

Domei

FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, September 29.—General Dwight Eisenhower on September 27 issued a directive affecting the speeding up of aid repatriation for 635,000 displaced and stateless persons in the American zone of Germany.

The directive followed a personal inspection and instructed that everything should be done to make the displaced persons understand they have been freed from tyranny and ordered that the displaced persons be given priority over the Germans in the employment by the occupation forces.

Western Allies have returned more than 2,631,000 Soviet workers to the Soviet zone in Germany. Altogether, the western Allies have repatriated appropriately 5,232,000 persons.

Abe Reports to M.P.

General Nobuyuki Abe, former Governor-General of Korea, who had been ordered by the Allied Forces to give himself up as a war criminal but was unable to present himself due to illness, was expected to report to the Military Police Headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army at 1 p.m. on October 2.

Allied Court To Meet

Domei

LONDON, October 1.—The Allied war crimes tribunal which will try 24 Nazi war criminals at Nuremberg will hold its first meeting in Berlin on Wednesday, the War Crimes Executive Council announced today.

Solon Takaoka Quits

Daisuke Takaoka, member of the House of Representatives from the second electoral district of Niigata Prefecture, has sent in his resignation to the secretariat of the House. He took the action because he felt himself responsible for the defeat of the country, according to the Mainichi.

Allies to Investigate Shintoism to Ensure Non-Militaristic Use

Another step in the Allied control of Japan was taken in the announcement that the Japanese religion of Shintoism is to be investigated, according to a San Francisco dispatch dated October 2. It said that General Douglas MacArthur's department of education and civil information will carry out the task. The report added that the aim is not to interfere with the freedom of religion but to make sure that it will not be used as a militaristic weapon.

British-Indian Army Lands in Batavia Zone

Domei

SINGAPORE, October 1.—British-Indian troops have landed at Batavia, Java. Reuters reported on Saturday, it was revealed by USIS.

The British Broadcasting Corporation in a broadcast relayed by the National Broadcasting Company in New York reported that both the British and the Indian troops landed at Batavia while the planes flew overhead and two destroyers stood by the outside of the harbor.

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied Commander in Southeast Asia, ordered the British 23rd Division to Batavia to augment the landing parties from the Royal Navy's fifth cruiser squadron.

British Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christon, the newly appointed Allied Commander for the Netherlands East Indies, said that the Japanese troops would be used in Java and Sumatra to maintain law and order until the administration can be handed over to the Netherlands authorities. He declared that when the Dutch troops arrive in the East Indies, the British will transfer to them all internal security responsibility and then dispense with the Japanese.

Meanwhile, the New Delhi radio quoted the British Secretary of State for War John Lawson as saying at Singapore that Britain's obligations to her Allies did not involve the fighting for the Netherlands against Javanese nationalists nor for the French against the people of Indo-China.

Opposes Using Indian Troops

Domei

LONDON, October 1.—V. K. Krishna, Secretary of the Indian League in Britain, protested on Friday to Prime Minister Clement Attlee that Indian troops were being used against the people of Indo-China, Malaya and other liberated Asiatic territories to suppress national independence endeavors.

He said the use of Indians against peaceful peoples is "not only inflicting further humiliation upon us but makes mockery of the proclaimed purposes both of the war in the Far East and of the United Nations."

EVACUATION SHIPS LEAVE

9 Vessels to Bring Back Demobilized Soldiers from Abroad

The destroyer Hibiki and the coast defense ships, Kunajiri and Amami, scheduled to leave on October 1 for Yap, Wotze and Malelap to bring back demobilized soldiers left one day late on Tuesday at 8 a.m.

Following the departure of the above three ships, coast defense ship No. 36 besides three others left at 4 p.m. the same afternoon for the Philippines.

The first batch of returning soldiers will leave Manila on October 15, being scheduled to reach the homeland on October 21.

Also, for the evacuation of civilians attached to the army the coast defense ships No. 60 and No. 118 left Sasebo for the Philippines on Tuesday while two other ships left for Korea.

Marshal Hata Sees Krueger

On orders from Lieutenant General Walter Krueger, Commander of the U.S. 6th Army, Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, Commander of the 2nd General Army Headquarters, called at the U.S. 6th Army Headquarters at Karasumaru in Kyoto at 10 a.m. on Monday. Field Marshal Hata was accompanied by Lieutenant General Okazaki, Chief Staff Officer; Lieutenant General Uchiyama, Commander of the Central Army District Headquarters; and Lieutenant General Teragaki, Divisional Commander.

Drafting Is Scheduled Of Labor Union Law

Welfare Ministry to Present Bill to Next Diet—Wide Interest Aroused

The drafting of a labor union law has been ordered by Welfare Minister Kenzo Matsumura, in view of the new labor movement that has started with the dissolution of the Association of Service to State through Labor, and a committee to draft the new law will be shortly organized. Welfare Ministry authorities are said to be intending to submit the new labor union law to the coming Diet session.

It was about 1918 or 1919 that the question of a law union law first came to be seriously discussed in Japan. The first draft of the law was drawn up by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry in 1920, and another by the Home Ministry in 1925. Then, to the 56th Diet held in 1926, the Government labor union law bill was submitted, while a draft law by the Shakai Minshuto (Social Democratic Party) was presented to the Diet in 1929. The Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry drafted another bill in the same year. The draft by the Social Affairs Bureau in 1929, made public before presentation to the Diet and was criticised in various quarters. This bill was presented to the Diet by the Hamaguchi Cabinet in 1931, but while gaining approval of the House of Representatives, it was shelved by the House of Peers.

Thus even though there had been various different drafts of the labor union law, none had been approved and enforced up to the present. Particularly in the past, capitalists strongly opposed the group negotiation right contained in many of the former drafts.

At any rate, the decision of the Welfare Ministry to draft a labor union law and to submit it to the coming Diet is an epoch-making event in the labor movement history of the nation, and much attention is now paid to the nature of the new law to be drafted.

PEARL HARBOR FLAG RAISED

Hoisted Over Irumagawa Airfield Of U.S. 5th Air Force

The shell-torn American flag that flew over Pearl Harbor's Hickam Field on December 7, 1941, was raised over the Irumagawa airfield on the northwest outskirts of Tokyo, the present headquarters of the United States Fifth Air Force in Japan, it was revealed by USIS on Saturday.

The flag had been flown from Hickam Field to Washington after the attack and was saved by General Henry Arnold, Commander of the U.S. Army Air Forces, who sent it to General George Kenney, Commander of the Far Eastern Air Forces, to use it when the first United States airmen reached Japan. The flag eventually will be returned to Washington for preservation.

The flag raising was attended by high American army officers and General Kenney addressed 3,000 air personnel attending the ceremonies.

TEXTILE MEN ARE INVITED

Requested by MacArthur to Submit Reports and Their Hopes

General MacArthur's Headquarters on September 27 requested representatives of the Japanese cotton industry to call and submit reports on the present equipment and the situation prevailing in this field of production, as well as to set forth their own hopes. Representatives of the rayon and staple fiber industry were invited for a similar purpose at 4 p.m. on September 29.

Those calling on September 29 included Yosaburo Ito, president of the Toyo Rayon Company; Seinzo Oya, managing director of the Teikoku Rayon Company; Tomochika Hoe, president of the Japan Nitrogen Chemical Industry Company; Yoshizo Shimamura, managing director of the Japan Mining Industry Company, and Masaichi Obata, chief of the artificial fiber section of the Fiber Control Association.

Answering questions chiefly on the present situation of the staple fiber and rayon industries, the representatives also gave expression to the hopes entertained on the Japanese side.

Nippon Eiga-sha Dissolving

The Nippon Eiga-sha, or the Japan Motion Picture Company, has decided to dissolve at its 20th general meeting held on October 1.

Pacific Coast Ports To Fete Navy Day

88 Warships of Adm. Halsey's 3rd Fleet to Take Part in Gala Celebration

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, October 1.—The Navy Department's western sea frontier command on September 27 announced that 88 ships of Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet will arrive in 22 Pacific Coast ports between October 15 and 27 to take part in the Navy Day celebration on October 27.

Admiral Halsey aboard his flagship battleship South Dakota will lead the major contingents of the fleet into San Francisco Bay.

The South Dakota will be accompanied by her sister ships Alabama, Wisconsin and Indiana; aircraft carriers Yorktown and Bonhomme Richard; light anti-aircraft cruiser Oakland; destroyers Buchanan, Samuel Moore and Blue; and submarines Stickleback, Loggerhead, Pilotfish, Puffer, Caiman and Pecuna.

A second powerful contingent will be brought to the Los Angeles area by Vice-Admiral John Towers, Commander of the Second Carrier Task Force.

Vessels in dock at San Pedro, Long Beach and Wilmington include aircraft carriers Shangrila and Hancock; battleships Texas and Nevada; heavy cruisers Los Angeles and Baltimore; light cruiser Tuscon; destroyers R.K. Huntington and Erben, and submarines Skate, Steelhead, Apogon and Sunfish.

Rear Admiral Oscar Badger, who led the first naval units into Tokyo Bay, will command the ships arriving at Seattle. The warcraft will include the battleships Iowa, Colorado and Arkansas; aircraft carrier Bunker Hill; light cruiser Duluth; destroyers Walker and Nicholas; submarine tender, Fulton and submarines Hardhead and Capitaine.

Arriving at Portland will be the light cruisers Amsterdam and Topeka; light aircraft carrier Independence; destroyers Taylor and Woodworth; and submarines Hawkbill and Jallao.

Scheduled to arrive for San Diego, are the battleship West Virginia, light aircraft carrier Cowpens, light anti-aircraft cruiser San Diego, destroyers O'Brien and Loury and the submarines Razorback, Sterlet and Besuco.

Other Pacific Coast ports to play host to the ships of the Third Fleet are Hueneme, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Stockton, Eureka, Tacoma, Everett, Gray's Harbor, Port Townsend, Olympia, Astoria, Bellingham, Vancouver and Longview.

TRUMAN DISAPPOINTED

Neither House Nor Senate Accepts His Original Job Program

Domei

SAN FRANCISCO, September 28. President Truman expressed disappointment to the Democratic members of the House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee that neither the House Committee nor the Senate had accepted his original proposal for broader jobless pay legislation.

The President's press secretary, Charles G. Ross, told reporters that the President spoke "vigorously" and "stood pat on 26 weeks and $25 weekly for unemployment compensation." He said the Senate "let him down and he expected the House not to do so."

Previously the Senate refused to lift the jobless pay provisions up to the maximum requested by the President and passed a less liberal measure that extended the duration of payment to the maximum of 26, but eliminated the $25 feature, but leaving the amount to individual legislation.

Japan Is Licked, Prostrate, Exhausted, Cosmopolitan Magazine Editor Asserts

Domei

NEW YORK, September 30—Harry T. Brundige, associate editor of the Cosmopolitan Magazine just returned from assignment in Japan, reported today that "Japan is the most thoroughly licked and demolished country in the world's history and her people know it."

Mr. Brundige declared that "Japan is prostrate." He said that the country cannot rebuild unless the Allies supply materials. For example, Japan before the war was an important manufacturer of electric light bulbs. Now she cannot produce bulbs for street lights and her streets in all cities are dark.

The associate editor cited another example. "Before our planes landed at Atsugi, General Douglas MacArthur sent word that he wanted a bulldozer for use in the building of more air strips. The Japanese could not find even one bulldozer. They dug up a tractor, but it broke down and they worked all night to repair it. It was a frightful loss of face for them."

Mr. Brundige declared that the atomic bomb and the entrance of Russia in the war did not cause the collapse of Japan. "She was about to collapse anyway. The two developments were used by the Japanese as an excuse—a face-saver to surrender."

Turning to the occupation questoin, the editor reported that the occupation troops and the Japanese civilians are getting along well and that "there have been no incidents."

New Berlin Journal, Ninth Postwar Paper, Under Joint Auspices

Domei

BERLIN, September 28.—Der Tagesspiegel (Dail Mirror), a new Berlin newspaper, started publishing yesterday under the American and German auspices with requests from the public for 200,000 copies of the first edition. The publication is the ninth of Berlin's postwar newspapers. Six of the city's newspapers are controlled by the Russians, the seventh is issued by the British command and the eighth is under American auspices. Three of Der Tagesspiegel's four American-licensed German editors are authors and the fourth is a businessman.

Votes Portioned Out At Trade Union Meet

Appeal Received for Workers' Action to Return Democracy to Spain

Domei

PARIS, September 30.—The World Trade Union Congress here yesterday received the credentials committee report apportioning votes to the delegations on the basis of membership they represented and received an appeal for action by the workers of the world to return democracy to Spain.

The appeal on Spain was circulated among the delegates by Vincente Lombardo Toledano of the Latin-American Trade Unions who proposed that the "World Trade Union Conference decide that organizations composing it should carry out every possible measure" for the restoration of Spanish democracy, including pressure on their various governments to break with Franco and recognize the Republican Government now set up in Mexico.

The Credentials Committee chairman, Ernest Thorton of Australia, said that the Congress as a whole will have to pass on his committee's report, which touched off a violent debate to be continued on Monday.

The Soviet Union, with 27,000,000 workers represented, received 21 votes, Great Britain and France with about 6,000,000 workers received 23 votes apiece and the United States, with 6,000,000 workers, received 22 votes.

A Reuters report, meanwhile, said that the Russian delegation to the meeting endorsed the demand made earlier by Sidney Hillman, Vice President of the United States CIO, for a Trade Union representation in the United Nations organization and other international agencies.

The dispatch said that the Russians also asked for condemnation of the "harmful policy of 'appeasement' and support of Fascist and semi-Fascist regimes in such countries as Spain, Argentina and Greece," saying that as a result of this policy "pro-Fascist governments are developing their activities with fresh vigor and endeavoring to sow dissension among the Allies."

UNRRA Aids Return Of Evacuated Chinese

Millions Going Back to Original Homes to Be Aided—Group Leaves

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 29.—The UNRRA announced that the systematic return of those who evacuated to the interior to their original homes was commenced this week with the sailing of a small group from Chungking to Hankow by ship. The UNRRA will cooperate in supplying foodstuffs and medical necessities, and also in organizing groups of persons desiring to return home. It has also planned to establish service stations at the destinations in cooperation with the Chinese Government and the China Recovery Committee.

The evacuees are to be formed into groups goig to same native districts, and upon arrival at the destination, they are to be registered in order to receive relief goods, until they are able to make their own livelihood.

The UNRRA estimates that the evacuees to be taken care of will be between 25,000,000 and 56,000,000. The National Government intends to set aside a budget of 10,300,000,000 yuan for the transportation of the evacuees. The Director of the China Bureau of the UNRRA announced that for those evacuees, medical requirements worth 10,000,000 yuan will be supplied.

According to the decision of the UNRRA, those without nationality will be permitted to secure nationality of the Allied Nations.

The UNRRA is now undertaking at Shanghai the relief of enemy nationals who were not detained, and those held in detention are being taken care of by the American Army.

First ETO in Japan

The 1303rd Engineer General Service Regiment claims to be the first ETO unit to land in Japan. It arrived in Yokohama from Manila on September 13. Activated at Camp Ellis, Illinois, on July 15, 1943, the regiment has traveled 30,000 miles and participated in five European campaigns, Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes and Central Europe.

OUR CLASSICAL BRIDGES

Artistic Simplicity Characterzies Japanese Construction

By K. A.

The constructional style of bridges in our country has a characteristic feature which conforms to our sense of cosmothetic approximation of Nature. Our bridges are designed mainly for the purpose of heightening the effect of artistic harmony as manifested in the landscapes surrounding them. From the ancient extant literature, it is gathered that bridge construction was started during the reign of the Emperor Nintoku (315-400). In the fourteenth year of his reign (328), Korean experts were engaged to span a bridge at Ikai and build a highway from the southern gate of Kyoto to Tashihi village in Kawachi Province. Then in the twentieth year of the reign of the Empress Suiko (612), again the services of Korean builders were requisitioned to construct as many as 180 bridges throughout the country, including those at Yahaghi in Mikawa Province and at at Hamana in Toh-toh-mi Province. These bridges were made of wood, and they were patterned on the constructional technique of China imported into our country with the introduction of Buddhism. Unlike in China or Rome, no stone bridges were built in Japan in those early days.

During the Kamakura period (1192-1337), three famous wooden bridges were built respectively at Seta, Uji and Sanjo. In the Yedo period, too, (1602-1867), three wooden bridges of historic importance were erected, which are still preserved. They are the Shinkyo bridge at Nikko, the Saru-bashi bridge in Kai and the Kintai-bashi bridge in Iwakuni. On account of the ravages of the times, very few classical bridges can be seen in their original forms. Fortunately, however, the abovementioned thre bridges built in the Yedo period still retain their original shapes, in spite of the repeated reconstruction and repair work that has been carried out from time to time. A brief explanation of each of them will give an idea in regard to our classical method of bridge construction.

The Shinkyo Bridge

The Shinkyo (Sacred) bridge was formerly called the Hebi-bashi (Serpents') bridge or the Yamasughe-bashi (Sedge) bridge. It is spanned over the Daiya River which flows along the precincts of the Nikko Shrine. The tradition referred to the history relates that in the first year of the reign of the Empress Shohtoku (767), Priest Shohdo and his party visited Nikko, but they were prevented from climbing Mount Nikko because of the existence of a rapid-flowing river which isolated it from the adjoining peak. Thereupon, they offered prayer to the guardian deity of Mount Nikko and all of a sudden two serpents, one blue and the other red, made their appearance and spanned the river in a bridge form, thereby enabling the priest and his party to negotiate the peak. Some time later, a temporary bridge was erected at the site, and it was named the Hebi-bashi bridge. Thereafter, it was renamed the Yamasughe-bashi bridge. In the third year of Daido (809), under Imperial command, Toshito Tachibana, governor of Shimozuke Province, rebuilt it, and the subsequent reconstruction work was undertaken at the interval of every sixteen years. In the thirteenth year of Kan-yei (1636), the bridge was thoroughly reconstructed and called the Shinkyo bridge. Since then periodic repair work has been carried out to maintain it in good order. In the thirty-fifth year of Meiji (1902), the bridge together with its pillars was washed away by flood, with the result that the entire structure was rebuilt in the thirty-seventh year of Meiji (1904).

The span of the Shinkyo bridge is fifteen ken, two shaku and six sun, width four ken and three sun and the parapets on it are three shaku and four sun high. There are ten posts on it and each of them is tipped with an ornamental knob. All the knobs and their mountings are gold-plated. Its concave face and the girders ara lacquered black; whereas its other parts are lacquered vermillion. This color effect increases the scenic beauty of the surroundings. The structure is in the shape of a cantaliver, having bracket arms projected from both banks of the Daiya River and connected with an intermediate beam in the centre of the span. One of the girders has its end embedded in a grotto on the southern bank of the river. Each girder is known by the designation of "chinoki" (breast tree), and the first one upstream is called the first "chinoki," the next one the second "chinoki" and so on. It is not known why the term has been used; yet it is clear that it has some symbolic significance.

In ancient times, when the Shinkyo bridge was known by its earlier names, no pillars had been used in construction. In the thirteenth year of Kan-yei, when it was rebuilt, stone pillars as existing today were erected for the first time on both banks of the river to reinforce the durability of the bridge. Curiously enough, the construction of the first "chinoki" has been kept strictly secret, and its formula has been handed down from father to son by the family of Yamazaki-Tayu, the designated builder. When the late Prince Sanjo visited the Nikko Shrine after the Restoration of 1868, he composed a poem eulogizing the bridge and particularly paid tribute to its stone pillars. After the reconstruction carried out in the thirteenth year of Kan-yei, the bridge was lacquered vermillion as at present. During the Tokugawa period, traffic on it was closed to the general public, it being reserved for the exclusive use of the Shoguns and their proxies. For the use of the general public, a temporary bridge was erected at some distance downstream. The present Nikko bridge was built by reconstructing it.

The Saru-bashi Bridge

The Saru-bashi (Monkey) bridge, commonly known as the Yenkyo bridge, spans the Katsura River, a tributary of the Sagami River, at Yenkyo in Yamanashi Prefecture. It is presumed to have had its inception in the reign of the Empress Suiko. The Banji Taiseikyo, an old document, mentions that Korean builders constructed it in the twentieth year of the reign of the Empress Suiko along with other bridges, including the Yahaghi-bashi bridge in Mikawa Province. On the other hand, the classical literature of Japan suggests that this bridge was made in the eighteenth year of Bummei (1487), when Priest Seigoin-Dohko visited Yenkyo in Yamanashi and composed hymns extolling the charming scenery of the place and the beauty of the bridge. As regards the name Saru-bashi, the village tradition is that it was built by monkeys; and whenever funds were required to repair it, monkey-showmen from all parts of the country used to assemble at Yenkyo to make their respective contributions. In 1794, an anthology of poems on the Saru-bashi bridge was collected and made public by a man whose pen-name was Chin-a-Kutsu-Unsui. Sorai Ogiu, one of the distinguished scholars of the Yedo period, visited Yenkyo in 1626 and commented praiseworthily on the bridge in the record of his travel.

The span of the Saru-bashi bridge is seventeen ken and width three ken. It stands some seventeen ken high above the water level. In former times, the water in the gorge was very deep. Due, however, to an unprecedentedly severe flood in August of the fortieth year of Meiji (1907), landslides occurred in the upper reaches of the Katsura River, and in consequence, washed-away stones and gravels deposited themselves in the gorge. Besides, big dams constructed to utilize the power resources in the upper reaches of it for generating electricity drained the river so much so that its bed at Yenkyo, where the Saru-bashi bridge stands, became practically dry. This modern activity, as well as the construction of railroads and highways have deprived the site of its earlier quietude and charm.

The existence of the folklore concerning the origin of the Saru-bashi bridge may have some basis, especially when there stands a small shrine very near it, in which the image of a white monkey is installed. Although the time and date of the construction of this bridge cannot be ascertained correctly, it may be interesting to know that a signature inscribed on the Buddhist image enshrined in the Rengheji Temple in Oh-arashi village in Yamanashi Prefecture adds a reference to it. This signature is dated September, the second year of Karoku (1227). In the latter part of the Muromachi period (1338-1602), when internecine warfare raged in diverse parts of the country, the Saru-bashi bridge on several occasions became the scene of fierce battles. For instance, in August, the thirty-third year of Oh-yei (1427), Nobunaga Oda, after hot fighting, lost a battle on this very bridge. Again, in the third year of Kyo-roku (1531), a pitched battle was fought between the forces of feudatory baron Oyamada and lord Ujinawa Hohjjo on this spot.

(To Be Continued)

U.S. Army Captain to Be Happily United With Mother in Kobe After Many Years

KOBE.—A captain of the U.S. Army forces in Kobe is to be happily united now with his aged mother in Kobe after many years of separation. He is Captain Frederick O. Wulf who came to this city recently with the Allied Occupation Forces.

Having lost track of his mother, Mrs. May I. Carst, (67) who was a long-time resident of Kobe, Captain Wulf requested the authorities of the Sasebo Naval Station to start an investigation. This request was passed on to the foreign section of the Hyogo Prefectural Government, and Foreign Section Chief Watanabe at once got busy making inquiries in all directions.

As a result, it was ascertained that Mrs. Carst was unable to return to her country when the Pacific war broke out. Longing for the day when she could meet her son again, she led a quiet life at her residence at No. 12, Kaigan Dori. More recently, however, she was bombed out in one of the air-raids and moved to the house of some British friends at No. 21, Yamamoto-dori 2-chome.

Those facts were promptly conveyed to Captain Wulf on October 1. Meanwhile, Mrs. Carst is said to be anticipating with deep emotions the moment when she can again behold her son, greatly overjoyed to hear that he has since been promoted to the rank of Captain.

Souvenir Shops Opening in Metropolis For Convenience of G. I's and Tourists

Thirty-four souvenir shops catering to soldiers of the Allied Occupation Forces and foreigners in general visiting in the country have been designated by the Metropolitan League of Souvenir Shops under the Tokyo Office of the Souvenir Council.

Of these shops, the Mitsukoshi and 11 others are already open. The others will start business as soon as preparations for their opening are completed.

The metropolitan authorities, very much concerned over the taste and other requirements of the foreigners, have taken into full account the manufacture of souvenirs and will take steps to ensure that the collection of such goods from their makers and their sale will work out smoothly.

The goods include woodwork like cases of various sizes, paper-knives, cigarette cases, and toys, lacquerware like cases, personal ornaments, rainbow-colored lacquered cases, boxes, trays, relief-lacquered cases, fountain pens, tobacco-sets, hardware like inlaid cases, photograph-frames, ash-trays, personal ornaments, spoons, cigarette cases, buckles, brooches, earthenware like flower vases and ash-trays, glassware like personal ornaments, and fans parasols, battledores, toys, picture postcards, ukiyoe prints, embroidered wall-hangers, table-cloth, cushions, covers, and pouches.

These goods, it was pointed out, will be the work of first-class artisans and will be placed on sale at a section of the store with a mark showing that the goods on sale are for foreigners only. The person in charge of the section will explain the use of cases and other articles to prospective buyers.

The souvenir shops which are already open are the Mitsukoshi in Nihombashi, Shinjuku, and Ginza, the Matsuya in Ginza and Asakusa, the Matsuzakaya in Ueno and Ginza, the Shirokiya in Nihombashi, the Isetan in Shinjuku, the Takashimaya in Nihombashi, the Hisama Sohonten in Kuramae, the Yamato Shoten in Ginza, the Shobido in Kanda, the Hattori Watch Store in Ginza, the Kyobunkan in Ginza and the Mikimoto Store in the Imperial Hotel arcade.

The shops for the opening of which preparations are going on are the Meiji Trading Company in Shinjuku, Kyobashi, and Ginza, the Morinaga Industrial Company in Hibiya and in the Marunouchi building, the Meijiya in Kyobashi, the Wada Shoten in Kanda, the Kinto in Nihombashi, the Japan Toy Trading Company in Tachikawa, Yoyogi and Hachioji, the Japan Stationery and Paper Trading Company in Tachikawa, the Bansuiken in Toranomon the Haibara Store in Nihombashi the Takumi Kogeiten in Ginza, the Kawashima Store in Ginza, the Koransha, in Ginza, the Ando Cloissonne Store in Ginza, the Keihir Department Store in Shiba, the To-o Department Store in Shibuya, and the Ginza Kyoya.

NOTICE TO RELEASED ALLIED CIVILIAN INTERNEES

The International Red Cross Committee invites all released Allied Civilian Internees remaining in Japan to register their full names, nationality, and present address with the Japan Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee, Central P.O. Box 316, Tokyo.

This request is formulated with a view to enabling the Japan Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee to answer inquiries from next-of-kin and friends concerning present welfare and whereabouts of Civilians released from Internment Camps in Japan.

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Free Speech Society Formally Inaugurated

Declaration, Rules Approved On October 1—Militarists, Bureaucrats Censured

The Jiyu Kouwakai, or Association for Free Speech, sponsored by Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, Seido Takatsu and 22 other liberals was formally organized on October 1, at a meeting held at the Nippon Boyeki Kyokai building, Ginza, Tokyo, which was attended by more than 200 persons.

Bunzaburo Tomono delivered an opening address, and then, with Tetsu Katayama in chair, the regulations and declaration of the Association were approved. Lively discussions of various timely topics were made by Hiroshi Masaki, Tokyo lawyer, Miss Toshiko Akamatsu, painter, and others.

The declaration of the Jiyu Kouwakai follows:

"War directors said that the Second World War was partly an ideological war and a war of morality. It is really so. That is to say, the fascist and feudalistic States that opposed human progress were defeated. Imperialism and militarism were crushed. Then, on historic August 15, a new page was opened in the history of humanity.

"The inconclusive reform of the Meiji Restoration is now lamented. The nominal constitutional politics only brought despotism of the military clan, tyranny of the bureaucrats, and increased power of the land-owners and financial groups. Their cruelty against the enemy was, in itself, a cruelty to our brothers. They cheated our people far more than they intrigued against enemy. They plundered the people before the enemy invaded our land. But the people meekly and silently followed them with resignation and lethargy of slaves.

"With the defeat, the evils of the military clan and fascists were instantly revealed clearly, but the feudalistic ideas that have become deeply rooted in the mind of the people cannot be easily changed. Taking advantage of this, the war directors are eagerly endeavoring to maintain their own dignity and power permanently, speaking of the protection of national characteristics or "total repentance". Ideologists who followed the war directors with fawning flattery are trying to dishonor and label the name of "war lookers-on" to noble individuals who opposed the war and suffered various pressures. They are intentionally neglecting to release the true patriots who are still imprisoned. As a result many of them have already died in prison.

"There can be no reconstruction of the Empire nor the establishment of a cultural State, without persistent and thorough fight against the stubborn and shameless fascists and feudalists thus awakening our people We have gathered together, disregarding our social and party standpoints to cooperate in liberal spirit, to propagate peace ideas, to protect personal rights, to establish plans for solving postwar problems, to effect a fundamental reform of the education system, to encourage science and arts, and thus to contribute to the welfare and culture of humanity, and the peace of the world.

Thus, we welcome all cultural fighters who are of the same opinion as ours and who have been fighting against fascism."

PUSH RECREATION SPOTS

Various Facilities Being Opened for Occupation Forces

The villa of Baron Kishichiro Okura on the bank of the Sumida River, Mukojima, Tokyo, will be converted into a recreation center for high ranking officers of the Allied Forces. The gorgeous villa commands the entire view of the river and also has a typical Japanese garden. Here the officers of the Allied Forces will be able to enjoy the true classical beauty of Japan, says the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Society for Establishing Special Amusement Facilities is responsible for converting the villa into an amusement center. A part of the villa will also be used as the only guest hall in the Metropolis.

The Sembikiya Fruit Store on the Ginza is already being used as a dance-hall and a beer hall. The Keihin Department Store near Shinagawa Station and the Matsuzakaya Department Store on the Ginza are expected to be converted into dance-halls. Some restaurants along the Omori seashore, have started business and others are expected to resume business by October 10. In Akabane, a cabaret with a beer hall was opened on October 1. In Tachikawa, a special cabaret for high ranking officers will be opened on October 2.

Not only cabarets and restaurants, but the golf links at Atami and Abiko will become usable after completion of some improvements. Efforts are being made so that the Japanese may also be able to use those links.

2 U.S. SOLDIERS KILLED

6 Others Injured When G.I. Truck Hits Electric Train

Two American soldiers were killed and six others seriously injured in a traffic accident on Sunday evening when a large truck of the U.S. occupation forces collided with an electric train at a crossing between Mukogahara and Kashimada on the Nambu line at 5:25 p.m.

As the gasoline loaded on the truck caught fire as a result of the collision, two of the U.S. soldiers were killed and six others injured.

Articles of Necessity To Be Available Soon

Clothing, Blankets, Rubber-Soled Tabi, Gloves Are Among the First

Some goods of primary necessity will be turned out by the closing part of the current year while many others will be supplied in considerable quantity by the middle of next year, according to the forecast made by the officials of the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Clothing, blankets, rubber-soled tabi, socks and gloves will be turned out from the end of the present year to March or April of next year in small quantities but their amounts will be expanded by the middle of next year. About ten per cent of the general demand for these goods will be met by the early part of next year.

Kitchen utensils numbering 6,000,000 are to be produced within the current year and their number is expected to be increased 20,000,000 next year. Some of them will appear in the market in the latter part of this year although their quantity will be far short of satisfying the full demand. Their prices will be twice or three times the present official prices.

Shoes will be made from 10,000 tons of leather formerly held by the defense forces. Approximately 655,000 pairs will be produced monthly. Part of this number will be turned out by the end of the current year. The monthly demand of shoes is about 1,000,000 pairs. Their quality will be much improved compared with those which have been turned out recently, while their prices will be maintained at the present rate, so that their relative prices will thereby be lowered.

Aluminum amounting to 500 tons will be utilized in turning out electric apparatuses of various descriptions including electric heaters, some of which are expected to appear in the market beginning from the middle of October. About 400,000 electric heaters will be put on sale within the current year. It is anticipated that a total of 5,000,000 heaters will be manufactured next year. The prices will range from 42 yen for 600-watt heaters to 130 yen for 2,000 watt heaters. Electric stoves will be also manufactured but priority will be given to the Occupation Forces in making their distribution. About 10,000 electric stoves will be manufactured next year.

The production of auto and bicycle tire tubes has already begun, with plans for a monthly production of 26,000 auto and 500,000 bicycle tire tubes. Part of these will be put on the market beginnig from next November. An increase of from 30 to 50 per cent is expected for these goods. The rubber-soled tabi, canvas shoes for school children and rubbers' shoes for fishermen and rubber rain coats will also put on the market in November.

Small type motor trucks will be produced to the amount of more than 1,000 within the year, their production being much handicapped by the destruction of many factories. The yearly demand for motor cars of all descriptions in the country is said to be 300,000. At present the nation has only 30,000. The present production capacity of motor cars is considered to be 3,500 per month. When the reconversion of munitions plants is actually effected, the production capacity will be increased many times.

Prior to the war, Japan had 10,000,000 bicyles, but she now has only 4,000,000. The number of rear-cars has been reduced from 5,000,000 before the war to only 40,000 at present. The pre-war level is Japan's minimum demand so that their increased production is urgently needed, in the opinion of the officials of the Commerce Department. The department has made a three-year plan of producing 3,300,000 bicycles and 3,000,000 rear-cars The officials expect that 50,000 bicycles and parts for 1,000,000 will be turned out during the current year, while 70,000 rear-cars and parts for 4,000,000 will also be produced within the current year. The official price of 340 yen for a bicycle and 210-250 yen for a rear-car will be maintained for some time.

Japan requires the minimum number of 150,000,000 electric globes per year. It is anticipated that 4,000,000 will be produced within the current year. The output for next year is expected to be 100,000,000, so that if globes are used carefully the number ought to be enough to satisfy the entire demand of the people. The price for 100-watt globes will be 98 sen.

Radio sets numbering 10,000 will be produced this year.

Telephone receivers will be produced to the amount of 50,000 this year while the number will be increased to 400,000 next year.

A total of 50,000 watches will be turned out this year and their prices will be twice or three times the prevailing rates. Japan produced 4,300,000 watches before the war and imported about 1,500,000 so that her total demand was about 7,000,000. If the industrial reconversion is made on a full basis, Japan will be able to meet the full demand.

Improvement Unlikely In Foodstuff Situation

Rice Ration Cannot Be Restored to Former 2.3 Go at Present, Says Sengoku

An early improvement of the foodstuff situation cannot be expected, declared Agriculture and Forestry Minister Dr. Kotaro Sengoku during his journey to the Grand Shrine of Ise. He further pointed out that a restoration of the rice ration to the former 2.3 go (330 grams) was impossible at the present.

The rice crop this year which has appeared unfavorable from the beginning, has become more discouraging since the typhoon which visited western Japan. It is generally believed that a crop of 55,000,000 koku is the best that can be expected. Under such circumstances a return to the daily ration of 2.3 go from the beginning of November as was formerly planned, is impossible, asserted Minister Sengoku.

Not only must the farmers be urged to cultivate their farms intensively but all undeveloped land should be placed under extensive cultivation immediately. Airfields, pastures for raising military horses, and portions of State forests where timber was felled, should all be put under cultivation even though it may take from three to five years. Only by doing thus will it become possible to gain 20,000,000 koku of new foodstuff.

There is no need for pessimism for the future, for though the food supply question is acute at present, it is only a temporary problem, according to the Minister. There is a sufficient supply of sulphuric ammonia, lime, and nitrogen as fertilizer for the wheat and barley crops of next spring.

As the war ended the people began to feel a certain degree of anxiety in regard to the sharp decline in the shipments of rice, barley and wheat sent out by the farmers. The Government has already recognized the necessity of improving the present rice shipment system, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister pointed out, but it is further necessary for the Government to make shipment ratios for each prefecture.

The rice price problem must also be studied carefully, but a mere rise of ten or twenty yen per koku will not prove effective. This problem is now being taken up in relation to the price of other articles and the inflation problem.

Though the abolition of the control over fish and fresh vegetables has caused unusual repercussion in various circles, the Government has not changed its policy in this matter. The fundamental policy of changing the former control by officials to autonomous control by producers and dealers remains unchanged, but contemplated change will be effected only after preparations have been made at various places.

ORDERED TO QUIT STRIKE

Argentine Students Protest Against State of Siege

The Argentine military government headed by President General Edelmiro Farrell has ordered the university students to quit the protest strike against the Government by next Tuesday or face a shutdown for the rest of the school term, according to a San Francisco dispatch on Sunday. Universities from La Plaza to Mendoza are engaged in a protest strike against the Government for the reimposition of the state of seige.

On Sunday almost 300 Argentine army officers conferred with President Farrell and the Vice-President as many professors and students took part in demonstrations against the military regime. The subject of the meeting was not disclosed.

Under the seige order all press and radio activity in Argentina are operating under strict censorship.

Okazaki Relieved

Katsuo Okazaki, Director-General of the Central Liaison Office of the Foreign Office previous to its reorganization, under date of September 29 was relieved of his post at his own request.

P.I. PRISONERS' REPORT

Japan Denies Wholesale Transfer of Filipino Captives

The Japanese Government in a report to the Supreme Commander has denied there was wholesale transfer of Filipino prisoners of war from the Philippine Islands to Japan and Japanese occupied territory during the war.

In two replies to an order from General MacArthur dated September 23, the government reported only a handful of such internees.

The first reply on September 25 stated: "All Filipino prisoners of war were interned and subsequently released in the Philippine Islands themselves. There were, however, some Filipinos of American nationality in Japan proper, but their present whereabouts is unknown."

A subsequent report concerning Filipino prisoners or civilian internees in Japan proper was negative, but added, five Filipinos have been found "among" internees at the Batavia, Java, internment camp.

The five are: Gustavo Fexer, Thomas A. Fox, Frank R. Foster, Baltazar C. Lanuza and Norberto Pavia.

Kiyoshi Miki Passes At Toyotama Prison

Well Known Philosopher Was Arrested by Police Without Good Reason

Kiyoshi Miki, 49, widely popular and greatly respected for his philosophical views by the intelligentsia and student groups, died supposedly of acute kidney trouble at 3:30 p.m., September 26, at the Toyotama Prison, reports the Mainichi.

After graduation from Kyoto Imperial University Mr. Miki studied in France and Germany and after returning to Japan, he was on the teaching staff at Hosei, Nihon and Toyo Universities. He also worked as a member of the military press corps in the Philippines from January to December, 1942.

The remains were brought to his residence at Koenji, Suginami-ku on Saturday by a number of his friends including Yoshio Toyoshima, Hyohei Ouchi, Seiichi Tohata, Tatsuo Hayashi, all well-known writers, and others.

Together with a number of free thinkers, Professor Miki was arrested without good reason on March 28, 1945, and removed to the Toyotama Prison at the beginning of June. During his detainment under the metropolitan police he fell victim to scabies which gradually worsened and led to kidney trouble, the cause of his death, according to explanations from the prison authorities. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed regarding the reason attributed to his death by his friends. Asked whether everything possible had been done for the deceased, director Komata of the Health Department of the Toyotama Prison declared that everything had been done.

"He was not allowed visits by any members of his family or friends even once during his imprisonment and he was transferred to the sick room only two days before his death on September 28," said Mr. Hayashi. He further stated that Professor Miki was reportedly suffering from a severe case of malnutrition at the time he was moved to the Toyotama Prison and could not believe that anyone who had been so strong and well could die so suddenly.

Last rites for the deceased will be held from 10 to 11 a.m. October 3 at his residence.

Also in September, Jun Tosaka, the materialist and his confere, Hisazo Shindo, died in the Yokohama Prison while Seiichi Ishikawa died while held in custody in the Ibaraki Prison the Asahi reports. Furthermore, Tatsuo Iwabuchi, critic, was arrested at about the same time as Professor Miki for holding opinions against war.

Police Set-Up Explained

Ruitaro Wakabayashi, the battalion commander of the patrol unit of the Metropolitan Police Board, and Terusato Sekiguchi, home affairs director of the same board, called at the Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters at 9:30 a.m. October 1 in order to explain the contents of the Law for the Maintenance of Public Peace nad Order as well as the function and organization of the special police.

Obituary

Shosaku Matsukata, 83, once Minister to Siam, passed away from pneumonia at his Shirogane-Sankocho home, Shiba-ku, Tokyo, on September 29. He was second son of the late Prince Masayoshi Matsukata, genro, during the Meiji and Taisho eras.

WILLY FREY,
Polish Violinist
moved from Karuizawa to
No. 207, Machiya-cho Isogo-ku,
Yokohama

Japanese Womanhood Desires to Raise Status

Demands Franchise, Freedom To Participate in National Life, Activities

Japanese women have been aroused by a realization of the situation which has risen in the country since the termination of the war, says the Yomiuri-Hochi. The surest sign of this is the increased demand made by the women for the franchise and the rights of citizens, and the freedom to participate in those branches of national activity from which they have hitherto been excluded.

Women who have been concerned with the elevation of this status in Japan are uniting to give birth to various movements for the enlightenment of Japanese womanhood. Those women who have been associated with the Government, especially those identified with the Dai-Nippon Women's Association, are giving increasing attention to the realization of the project of a national organization of women, a movement from which the women who have awakened to the situation confronting the country and are rapidly acquiring the liberal spirit, are keeping aloof.

Chief among the women's organizations whose foundation is contemplated by those leaders in the women's movement in Japan who are outside activities carried on by women with the support of the Government, is one tentatively called the New Japanese Women's Union. The leader of this movement is Miss Fusae Ichikawa, who has influence over those women who have lacked organs of collective expression. Members of the Society for the Study of Corporative Society are reported to be the enthusiastic supporters of the movement.

The school of thought which insists that the women of Japan should educate themselves before thinking of playing a part in the conduct of affairs, is represented by the Banda Association centering around Mrs. Tsuneko Akamatsu which counts among its members many women connected with the Women's Department of the Association of Service to the State through Labor, with the Welfare Ministry, and with the Educational Bureau of Metropolitan Government.

The Banda Association came into being in May this year to provide an organ for the study of the way women should serve the State. The termination of the war changed altogether the character of the association which now proposes to carry on a movement for the enlightenment of working women for which preparations are being pushed.

Like the women in the cities and towns the women in the rural districts have a growing sense of the need for organization among the women of the country. The local young women's and agricultural women's associations are evincing a keen interest in the organization of women into associations devoted to the elevation of the position of the woman.

The women's movement is marked by the growing practical interest evinced in it by the Government. The idea of organizing the women of the country so that they may take part in the solution of postwar problems before the country, was broached at the first meeting of Vice Ministers after the termination of the war and at a Cabinet meeting held after it.

The Welfare Ministry which has been entrusted by the Government to take steps to realize the idea of the participation of women in the solution of difficulties besetting the country, organized into a committee a short time ago. Mrs. Yayoi Yoshioka and several other leaders in women's movements met for a discussion of plans for a national organization of women. Most of these women leaders made it clear to the Ministry that the experience of the Dai-Nippon Women's Association was against any idea of bringing into being a comprehentive women's organization. Their view was that there should be either a voluntary combination of existing women's associations or quite different lines from those proposed by the Ministry should be followed in organizing the women of the country.

A sub-committee of five members led by Mrs. Hanako Muraoka was formed to examine the plan for a women's organization which had been drafted by Mrs. Shigeri Takayama. It was not long before the sub-committee members found themselves in agreement about the plan. A plenary meeting of the committee was called at the Welfare Ministry on September 24.

By this time the membership of the body had been enlarged to 40 compared with 10 at the time it was first organized. There were 17 women and other members including officials of the Education Finance, and Welfare Ministries present at the meeting. The plan which received the attention of the committee called for an organizaion of women tentatively called the All-Japan Women's Committee, which should be an agency for the transmission of the will of the women in the country to the Government authorities. The Committee would be composed of a Central and Local Committees. The Local Committees would rest on prefectural, city, ward and village committees. The heads of block and village associations would sit on the city, ward, and village committees as regional representatives and women representing the teaching and other professions as vocational representatives. The Local Committees would be made up of members chosen by the city, ward, and village committees. Representatives of the Local Committees would form the Central Committee. The Local Committees would have subcommittees made up of women who had failed to be included in the Local Committees.

The Central and Local Committees would be open to women only. In this respect they differ from the Dai-Nippon Women's Association which had men as well as women officials. This plan was stoutly opposed by women leaders present on the ground that an organization without a popular membership would be meaningless. All the men members present declared in favor of the project.

A report on the proceedings of the meeting made to the Committee for the Study of Measures Toward Women After the War, held on the afternoon of the day the committee meeting was held, revealed that at the committee meeting all women members save those connected with the activities of the Welfare Ministry were united in their opposition to the plan which they represented as one calling for a Government-inspired women's association.

Two reasons were given for their opposition. One was that any attempt at forcing an organization upon women was contrary to the democratic spirit. The other was that the Dai-Nippon Women's Association furnished a good example of the futility of a comprehensive women's organization in Japan and that an all women's organization about to emerge in the future should be autonomous.

The report also made it clear that their cooperation in the realization of other plans of organization among the women of Japan should be in the form either of an effort to have a Women's Bureau opened in the Welfare Ministry with its staff limited to women or assistance in the formation of an organization like an advisory body to the Ministry to be made up of women with open minds and with an ardor for reform.

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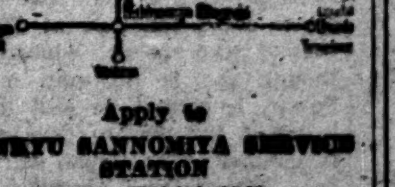

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Criticisms of the Present Cabinet

There is no denying that a mounting wave of criticisms is being directed at the ineptness and inefficiency of the Government. Some of the particulars on which the criticism is being directed were reviewed in these columns a few days ago, and there should be no question as to the legitimacy of the charges. The bitterness of the criticism in some quarters and the wide-spread extent of the dissatisfaction make it impossible to pass the matter off lightly.

The question is: What should be done? It is easy enough to criticize irresponsibly, but it is another matter to propose a constructive remedy.

It should be frankly admitted that the Government, for all its shortcomings, is deserving of the greatest sympathy. After all, Japan is now in the toughest predicament she has ever experienced in all her long history, and it is a predicament such as few nations anywhere have ever had to face. No government however capable could be expected to shine with much brilliancy under these circumstances, and anything which the present admittedly not too brilliant Government of Japan may attempt in the face of the stupendous problems which confront it is bound to appear pitifully futile.

With all due respect for the peculiarly difficult situation in which the present Government finds itself, however, it must be recognized that the Government as constituted at present contains some fundamental defects which render it particularly incapable of coping adequately with many of the problems which confront it. These defects are inherent in the limited purpose for which the present Government was formed.

That limited purpose was to conduct the surrender of Japan and to hold the nation and particularly the Army steady and quiet during the delicate period of the arrival of the occupation forces, the demobilization of the Japanese forces, and the liquidation of the war industries. In order to perform these functions, it was essential that the Government contain hold-overs from the old regime or fence-straddlers who, while being sufficiently in sympathy with the new trend to carry out the terms of the surrender willingly, possessed at the same time the confidence of the armed forces sufficiently to prevail upon them from kicking over the traces while their liquidation was going on. It was a hard order, but the present Cabinet has done this part of its work well.

But the very character of the present Cabinet which enabled it to perform this function well makes it incapable of carrying out satisfactorily the next phase of the nation's task, namely, the reconstruction of Japan on an entirely new basis as a democratic state. For the hold-overs from the old regime and the fence-straddlers whose cooperation was necessary for the orderly liquidation of the old regime are, by their very nature, certainly not the most appropriate or enthusiastic leaders for the construction of a new democratic Japan. Unfortunately from one point of view, events have moved so fast that the second task of reconstruction has become telescoped with the first task of liquidating the old order, and the present Cabinet which is so suited for the first task finds itself utterly inadequate to the demands of the second task. It is for its failures with regard to this second task that it is being so severely criticized at the present time.

If the first and the second tasks could have been kept separate in point of time, the matter would have been simpler. The present Cabinet would carry out the first task, and then be succeeded by another Cabinet more appropriate for the second task. But the two tasks have become telescoped and overlapped and must be carried on simultaneously.

Furthermore, even if the first task should be completed within the next few weeks, it is to be seriously questioned whether it would be wise to have a cabinet change then. For the first formal expression of the will of the people will not be made until the general elections in January, and any Cabinet formed before that time will frankly be nothing more than a caretaker government which would have to be supplanted by still another Cabinet conforming to the will of the new Diet elected in January. Such a caretaker Cabinet, whatever improvement it may be in its ideological complexion over the present Cabinet, could not be much more effective or efficient. For the really liberal and democratic elements will probably not be able to organize a strong leadership for at least a few months yet anyway. Rather than to disturb the political scene by setting up a new Cabinet which could not in any case last beyond January, it is probably the lesser of the two evils to keep the present Cabinet until the January elections, despite its many obvious defects.

Of course, if the criticisms should continue to mount, there is no telling what will happen. This is not to say that the criticisms should be discouraged. Criticisms are a healthy stimulus to the development of a free and vigorous public opinion, and such a public opinion will serve to spur the present Government to strive to act properly to at least the limit of its restricted capabilities. But it would be desirable if the criticisms could be made sufficiently strong to achieve this purpose while kept sufficiently restrained and constructive to avoid the premature precipitation of a political crisis which would do more harm than good.

ORDERED TO QUIT STRIKE

Argentine Students Protest Against State of Seige

The Argentine military government headed by President General Edelmiro Farrell has ordered the university students to quit the protest strike against the Government by next Tuesday or face a shutdown for the rest of the school term, according to a San Francisco dispatch on Sunday. Universities from La Plaza to Mendoza are engaged in a protest strike against the Government for the reimposition of the state of seige.

On Sunday almost 300 Argentine army officers conferred with President Farrell and the Vice-President as many professors and students took part in demonstrations against the military regime. The subject of the meeting was not disclosed.

Under the seige order all press and radio activity in Argentina are operating under strict censorship.

U.S. Postwar Fleet Strength

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Proposed postwar fleet strength of the United States Navy would require a total personnel of 500,000 enlisted men and 58,000 officers, Vice-Admiral Louis Denfeld, Chief of Navy Personnel, told the House Naval Affairs Committee on Tuesday. He said the postwar fleet should consist of an active fleet of 1,672 vessels, a ready fleet of 2,313 ships and a reserve fleet of 2,099 warcraft.

Wainwright Given Post

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The War Department announced today that General Jonathan M. Wainwright, former Commander of the U.S. Army in the Philippines, has been appointed chief of the eastern defense command in the United States and will assume the post upon completion of rest. The general returned to the United States recently after being liberated from a Japanese prison camp in Manchuria.

Ickes Visiting Paris

Domei

PARIS, September 28.—Harold L. Ickes, U.S. Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Administrator, has arrived here with nine petroleum officals. They leave tomorrow for Frankfurt, Berlin and Copenhagen to study the European fuel situation. Secretary Ickes attended the oil conference in London at which a revised agreement on petroleum was signed between the United States and Britain.

Wedemeyer in Washington

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 28.—Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer of the United States Forces in China arrived here on September 26 for consultations with the War Department.

DEMOCRACY AND INDUSTRY

Much Depends on Conduct of People Hereafter

By SHOICHI SUMITA

The words "democracy" and "democratic tendencies" have become current in recent times and these are being used to convey various meanings. Some believe that we should go back to the time of our former liberal movement in the early Meiji years. It is clear that by democracy we do not intend to go back to the conditions of feudal capitalism such as we had at the time of our liberal movement, because democracy excluded a monopoly of rights by an element of the entire population. Democracy means emancipation from one-sided control of the nation's affairs which prevailed hitherto, so that it implies the advent of new politics and economy for the nation.

Article 10 of the Potsdam Declaration states:

"The Japanese Government shall eliminate all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. The freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established."

We should establish new national politics and a new national economy both of which must be based on the people and which are entirely to be on a different basis from the established order.

Let us see what kind of industry we are going to develop under the new era which is to evolve around the new democracy about to be born.

The various defects and shortcomings of our people have been pointed out by some foreign critics. It has been said that we abhor foreigners and yet we adore things Occidental. We are supposed to flatter the strong and apt to mistreat the weak. We are accused of being eager to make profit, deficient in social discipline, stubborn and given to opportunism, etc. All these criticisms indicate that we have national shortcomings which are the combination of feudal romanticism and modern utilitarianism, showing that we have not yet received the self-taught democratic discipline and training in the modern world. The foundation of modern society is undoubtedly democratic and no activity is possible without a democratic training on the part of any nation. The Potsdam Declaration demands a revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies in this country; and it is clear that no general repentance or obedience can have their political efficacy unless they are based on democracy.

Nor is this revival of our democratic tendencies to be realized through outward changes, such as the freedom of expressioon, of assembly, and of association or concentration of political forces. Unless the spirit and inner reform and training of the people are accompanied, no democracy can be assured. Other demands of the Potsdam Declaration may be realized through our passive obedience to the demands of the Allied Nations, but this demand for a revival of our democratic tendencies can never be realized unless our people should act positively according to our inner desire. Let us remember, in this connection that the duration of the occupation of Japan by the Allied Forces will depend on the nature of our attitude toward the realization of this particular demand—the bringing about of democratic ideas in our country. Thus, one of the greatest tasks for us today is to undergo a training for democracy.

But let us consider the economic phase of this demand for a strengthening of democratic tendencies in Japan. Article 11 of the Potsdam Declaration states:

"Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and allow the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to rearm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. The eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted."

Thus, the industries to be developed for our nation will not be based on any force or armament. This will be their principal character. And the entire endeavors of the Japanese people will be required to bring about the development of such peaceful industries. This also means that such industries will be based on democratic principles.

Japan until yesterday was both a Power and a big nation. By her present defeat, however, she has been deprived of her overseas territory so that our area has become more restricted than that before the Sino-Japanese War. Moreover, she has been completely disarmed and shorn of her army and navy. Japan, thus, is no longer a Power. But she possesses a population of 80,000,000 persons who are well educated. Although she is not any longer a Power, it cannot be said that she is not a big nation. The question is whether or not Japan can remain as a big nation. According to an established principle, there could be no big nation which was not at the same time a Power. There was no big nation which was not armed. There is, no doubt, however, that a Power is not the same as a big nation. If we render proper efforts we may be able to create a big nation which is not armed for the first time in the history of the world.

How should the 80,000,000 people of Japan exist in their restricted territory? The Japanese people should first solve the problem of their livelihood and then exert their efforts to elevate their living standard. They should further attempt to elevate their mental and material culture over and above the general level of the world, so that some day our peopel may become the foremost cultural nation of the world. Is all this possible of realization? While the task is Herculean, it is not impossible.

Let us take some figures to illustrate that this is a possibility. Just before the Sino-Japanese War, Japan produced rice totalling about 37,000,000 koku at normal crop. Today, she can produce about 60,000,000 koku, due mainly to improvements made in her agricultural technique and the increased use of fertilizers. If we make further improvements, we shall be able to increase our rice production. A nation composed of 80,000,000 people, who are of a common blood, cannot be regarded as a small nation. And, if this people could, through the industriousness of her people, attain a greater level in living standard and culture, our nation must truly be considered as a great nation. To become a big nation without being armed—this is not an impossibility. If such a thing is ever realized, it would be the wonder of mankind. Let us make our national advance with this our objective.

Now, let us examine the history of our overseas economic development and see to what extent we were able to make such a development on the basis of our armed forces. While a general statement for different overseas areas is unwarranted, it may be roughly said that Japanese industries were not developed essentially with armed forces as their background. True, in Formosa, Manchuria and the southern areas of East Asia, we were able to carry out economic developments as a result of the war. It must be noted, however, that the war only laid the foundation for our economic developments. All the economic developments, subsequently, were made by the hands of our civilians on their own initiative.

It is highly possible hereafter, that we can push our economic developments without the aid of armed forces. Peaceful economic developments can be made by any people. It will be possible if we only change our mode of thinking. Take the example of emigration. To carry out a policy of emigration, we need not actually emigrate people overseas. If the commodities made by people are shipped abroad, this will be the same as the emigration of these people. This is because manufactured articles are the transformation of labor power and the export of manufactured articles will be tantamount to the export of labor power. Put in this way, it will be evident that development of the Japanese is possible without the backing of armaments. The sphere in which we can make such a development will be broad also; and manifold are the ways in which they can make their development.

The pivotal problem in international politics today is how to organize world peace. Although there exists a fundamental paradox between the present form of States and the organization of world peace, the ardent desire of the human race for peace cannot be denied by any nation today. The doctrine of aggression is irreconcilable with this world desire, and this is why the three nations—America, Britain and the Soviet Union, are cooperating with one another.

If our nation is capable of profiting by her present defeat and liquidates her past policy of aggression, then she will be able to clasp hands not only with the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union but with all the peoples of the world. Thus, our nation will advance one step toward the establishment of world peace. Japan's rebirth means not the resurrection of her former self but the creation of a new nation and the establishment of a new Japan that can live together with the world.

But we must ponder deeper over the rebirth of a new Japan and what it really means. Whatever may be its meaning, she must not begin with her former feudal ideas. Democracy is not intended for the interests of a few people but it presupposes the benefit of all peoples of the nation.

However, hereafter this will not be so. The idea of small rates of profits and large amounts of sales is fine enough; however, proceeds from such sales must not be taken from the standpoint of self-interest. On the contrary, it must be conceived as a matter of national interest, and consequently part of the profits must be disposed of nationally. For instance, part of the profits must be used in the manufacturing of better articles or for the cost of research to improve commodities. For this the elevation of industrial morality will be found necessary and in order to do this it would become necessary to reconvert the industrial and economic systems.

Some people may object to such an argument and ask why the former free individual initiative and devices are not to be respected, declaring these will prove more efficient and will, therefore, be more conducive to national and public interest. But such questions will meet an immediate answer the moment one considers the startling changes that have been brought about upon our nation. This is an era in which armaments are to be replaced by public opinion.

JAPAN'S SCENIC BEAUTY

Topography Has Much to Do in Making Our Scenery Unique

By T. W.

II

The upheaval or subsidence of the fault-blocks, the block movement, is still going on in Japan accompanied by frequent earthquakes, though naturally the movement is not so large as to attract attention. No appreciable terrestrial change is brought about by the block movement in a century or two, but the cumulative effect of this movement is considerable in such a long time as 10,000 or 20,000 years.

This movement was not only a vertical one; there was also a horizontal movement. And this movement in two directions added to the complexity of geological structure with its disarrangement of strata of different degrees of hardness, bringing about further complexity of topography.

But this was not the full extent of the geological change. As a by-product of this movement, various igneous rocks were ejected through the faults; a most important development, as Japan's scenery owes much to volcanic action, giving rise as it does to the abundance of thermal springs.

Terrestrial upheavals result in increase of the height of the ground; the mountain slopes become sharper, and the steep mountain slopes, in turn, cause the streams to be swifter, adding to the power of erosion. In the case of mountains which are formed of homogeneous rocks, whether the scenery is extraordinary or commonplace will depend entirely upon the extent of erosion to which they are subjected, for without great erosion, the gorges will develop no beauty; while mountains, even if rugged, will have no beautiful scenery, unless the gorges are lovely. So is mountain scenery dependent upon erosion.

In Japan, before the Tertiary Period, the mountainous area had become aged, weathered and denuded; the topographical features and scenery were commonplace, a bare and denuded peneplain. The upheavals which occurred during the Tertiary Period, however, revived erosion, bringing about rejuvenation of the topographical features, and in regions where this took place we find deep, thickly forested gorges—a type of scenery peculiarly Japanese.

Other types of gorges there may be, and are, in Japan, especially those worn through hard rocks, but most of the gorges so full of beauty are the products of terrestrial upheaval, which has indeed brought forth a most beautiful mountain scenery.

Still, while terrestrial upheavals create mountain scenery, they are usually apt to disfigure the beauty of the sea-coast, for when an upheaval occurs on land, hitherto submerged places become dry land, a plain being created along the seacoast, and even when a plain is not formed, the scenery is made monotonous, with eroded cliffs standing far back from the new beach line.

On the other hand, when depressions occur along the seacoast, the old land is submerged, and the sea runs up far inland along the valleys, forming what are called drowned valleys. A salient instance of this in Japan is Lake Kasumigaura or Lake Hamana out of which run several inlets, like an outspread hand. Such subsidences also occurred on the coast from Wakasa westward to Kyushu facing the Japan Sea and the Eastern China Sea, the southwestern coast of Korea, the coast of the Kitakami mountain facing the Pacific and the coasts facing the straits of Kii and Bungo. Seacoasts with such topographical features, with multitudes of small inlets, scattered reefs and steep cliffs, known as coasts of the Rias type, present extraordinary beautiful and varied pictures.

The Seacoast Scenery

In taking up the question of the scenery of seacoasts we come to that department of Japanese scenery which the writer feels most characteristic of the country.

To Japanese, it always seems that foreigners in their praise of mountain scenery are strangely neglectful of the scenery of the seacoast. To the Japanese, on the other hand, it is the seacoast which appeals most, the cult of mountain scenery dating only from modern times. As inhabitants of an island country, the Japanese have always counted as most beautiful the varied aspect of cliffs and beaches, rocks and sea. In addition, pines, especially black pines, Pinus thumbergii, luxuriantly fringe the beaches or cliffs along the sea adding immeasurably to the beauty of the coast. The writer for one is of the opinion that the distinctive scenery of Japan is rather that of the seacoast than that of the mountains.

The Japanese of old times selected Matsushima, Amano-hashidate and Itsukushima as the three famous beauty spots of Japan. It is not mere coincidence that these are selected from three different regions, the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, the Japan Sea and the Inland Sea. They are representative of three different types of beauty in these three different regions. If three beauty spots are to be selected as truly representing Japan and in harmony with Japanese taste and sentiments, choice has to be made from each of these regions, for these represent three distinctive types of beauty. Not that the scenery of each specific type exists only in that region and cannot be found on other coasts, for the classification is one of type and not altogether one depending on unique local topographical features.

The landscape of the Pacific type consists of a seacoast down to which gently slopes a plain or low hills, usually white and bright and consisting mostly of soft sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary System, and the tops of which are sparsely clad in pines. The Bohsoh, Miura, and Chita Peninsulas and Tanabe Bay in Kii Province are of this type. And where a subsidence of land took place, large numbers of islets and reefs form the center of attraction, as at Matsushima, near Sendai.

If there is a flat beach, luxuriant pine groves on the sandy beach or on the sand dunes form a windbreak, and these green pine groves contrasting with the white sands of the beach present uniquely lovely scenes. Found also on the coasts of the Japan Sea and the Inland Sea, these green pine groves on white sandy beaches are, however, found mostly on the coast of the Pacific Ocean: There the most beautiful and most typical are to be found, as in the pine groves at Miho and at Tago-no-ura.

The seacoast landscape of the Japan Sea type is a complete contrast to that of the Pacific type, being found mostly on subsided seacoasts. The salient feature of the landscape of this type is steep cliffs, with a large number of islets and reefs scattered off the coast. These cliffs and islets are usually black, being formed of hard igneous rocks instead of the soft sedimentary rocks, which form the hills on the Pacific coast. These igneous rocks have rectangular, columnar or platy joints, being full of dikes or sills, and abrasion landscapes are formed in them by the surging billows characteristic of the Japan Sea in winter, which erode the rocks along their joints or dikes and eventually form caverns, grottos, stone bridges and pillars.

Angry billows chafing against the rocks lack in grace, but this wild scene of the Japan Sea coast may be regarded as symbolic of manly vigour as that of the Pacific type is suggestive of feminine elegance.

The seacoast landscape of the Japan Sea type is found best developed in the San-in and Hokuriku districts. Enumerated from the West, the coast of Ohmijima and Susa Bay in Nagato Province, the coasts of Kamate and Nima in Iwami Province, the Cape of Hinomisaki and the Cave of Nunonoiwaya and the coast of Kitaura Bay in Izumo Province, the entire coast of Oki Island, Uratomi Bay in Inaba Province, the coast of Miho-no-ura and Kasumi in Tajima Province. Sotomo in Wakasa Province, Tohjimboh in Echizen Province, Sosogi in Noto Province, Oyashirazu and Sasagawa in Echigo Province, Kaifu and Ogi in Sado Island and Oga Peninsula in Ugo Province are representative seacoast landscapes of the Japan Sea type. Along the Pacific coast of Japan, the western coast of Izu Peninsula and Kumano Coast of Kii Province are also of the Japan Sea type.

The characteristic feature of scenery of the Inland Sea type is the calm sea dotted with a large number of islets, with beautiful pine groves on white sandy beaches. Still, this scenery cannot be fully appreciated from aboard a ship or from a beach. It must be viewed from some eminence, not too low, or the islets overlap each other; and not too high, or the proper perspective will be lots. Best for the purpose, then, is a look-out situated at an elevation of about 200 meters above sea level. From such a height the observer will be able to command a panoramic view of the islets and the sea, and appreciate the characteristic beauty of the Inland Sea landscape. Most beautiful of all are those spots which command a view not of the larger islands but of innumerable tiny islets. Best for such panoramas are Yashimadai in Sanuki Province, Shibocho in Shohdo Island, Hashihama Park and Chikamiyama in Iyo Province, Washiuzan Hill in Kojima Peninsula, Tomonotsu in Bingo Province and Misen at Itsukushma; these are the noted spots for enjoyng views of the Inland Sea.

Erosion is accelerated by geological upheavals, gorges being more frequent in districts which have been subjected to them. Of great importance as a factor in the formation of these gorges is the kind of rock and especially its resistance to erosion, most obvious factors in this resistance being the hardness of the rock and its resistance to mechanical weathering, as well as its chemical decomposition. Another and more important factor though often overlooked is, however, the jointing structure of the rocks. All rocks have fissures and cracks which facilitate erosion, and of these fissures, those which have greatest bearing upon erosion are the regular fissures known as joints or jointing structures.

(To Be Continued)

ON INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRACY

Spiritual Awakening Is Necessary for Ideal World State

By TOYOHIKO KAGAWA

The movement of democracy becomes active in direct proportion with the political awakening of peoples within countries. Both in ancient Greece and Rome, when their peoples contributed towards the rise of their own states, democracy became active and prosperous in direct proportion with their political awakening.

During the Middle Ages, democracy was not developed in feudal monarchies. On the other hand, democracy was developed in such regions where there was the greater influence of such an international religion as the Roman Vatican. This may be taken as an irony. The papal party or Gelf party was both international democratic and this is why it was disliked within the feudal monarchies.

At a time when a movement of inner individual awakening was more active than rigorous legation like the Reformation of the 16th century, the Gelf party with its tinge of internationalism came to be regarded as being iron fetters on individuality. So close, indeed, is modern democracy connected with the inner awakening of man. Thus, no social movement without any inner or self-conscious reflection can really be said to be truly democratic. It is on account of this truth that the so-called "new democracy" advocated by Mao Tse-tung, one of the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, is unpopular among the critics of modern civilization. It is the concensus of opinion among such critics that there can be no real democracy among the working classes who lack inner self-reflection such as the Chinese mass. China has never experienced the intense religious reformation such as in Europe during the 16th century; which means she lacks the essential incentive which makes far real democracy.

The rise of modern democracy is based on the adoption of universal education and that generalization of industrial revolution. But it leaves much to be desired in the depth of thought when compared with the democracy of the 16th century as far as the awakening of the individual is concerned.

As a consequence, international democracy based on labor unions, invariably crumble whenever serious trouble broke out among nations. Both the First Internationals and the Labor Union Internationale may succeed in giving rise to international democracy, but invariably they would be destroyed whenever they faced a big war. This same is true of the Third Internationale or the international Communist movement centering on the Soviet Union and the international democracy organization centering on Amsterdam (usually known as the Second Internationale). In other words, it is clear that international democracy based on education or industry is much weaker than either racial egoism or religious sentiment.

If, therefore, we are to construct an ideal world State, we cannot unite the world through the various organizations of international democracy or international communism. Neither economy nor law can penetrate into the human soul. It is imperative that a moral movement such as the religious movement of the 16th century on the one hand and various educational, social and economic movements on the other hand should be carried on simultaniously to probe the human soul.

In other words, only when whole human movements are carried on in the various fields of social endeavor can international democracy in the real and true sense be realized.

Of couse this international democracy can never originate in a condition where individuals and states are suppressing other races and states. Nor can it be merely a subjective movement. International democracy will end in an utopian dream unless the spiritual movement be world-wide, that it be socialized by means of education as Paol Natorib contended, that racial discrimination be abollshed through the spirit of humanitarianism as stressed by Abraham Lincoln, that industrial democracy be practiced in the various fields by means of the system of cooperative societies as advocated by John Mitchell, regardless of the progress religious international democracy may make. International democracy is still a distant ideal until mankind awakens to the necessity of a life of mutual assistance in the four fields of religion, education, social and economy.